

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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## THE AMERICAN

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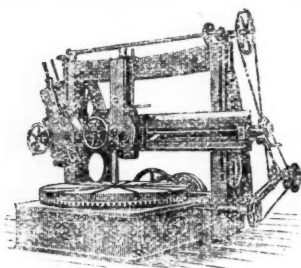
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# THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE supreme event is the election of General Harrison to the Presidency. We reserve remark upon the significance of this great result to a later page in this issue, and content ourselves here with simply speaking of the facts as they appear at this writing.

THE electoral vote for General Harrison is that of every northern State except New Jersey and Connecticut,—with the remark that California may be close, though we think not doubtful, and that the majority for Cleveland in Connecticut is so small, (now reported as only 385) as to be in doubt until the official compilation is made. None of the Republican States of 1884 have faltered. Michigan, which had been so persistently claimed and so industriously “worked” by that giant of Democratic Reform, Mr. Dickinson, the Postmaster-General, shows a splendid majority for General Harrison, and the absurdity of the claim that it was doubtful is thoroughly shown. The Northern States thus give General Harrison 233 electoral votes, while 201 only are needed for a majority.

West Virginia, at this writing, is not yet fully reported, and the gains for Harrison are enough so far to make it probable that its electors may be added to his list, making 239. In that case there would be but 162 for Mr. Cleveland,—composed of the whole South except West Virginia, with two States in the North, New Jersey and Connecticut.

TURNING now to the record of the “doubtful States,” New York swings over into the Republican line, by a majority of about 10,000. This is less than we hoped for, but it is decisive. It is a triumph won in the face of great odds. The force of American Nationality has beaten down an army which the Free Trade and alien element believed invincible. Protection did it. Two great movements, one in the counties “above Harlem Bridge,” and one in New York city, came to the rescue of the American flag. The farmers and workingmen of the interior rallied as never before, and the Irish-Americans of the city organized as never before. In both fields the results of their work are shown. In New York City General Harrison's vote is the largest ever cast for any Republican candidate,—105,750; exceeding by 15,000 even the vote for Mr. Blaine; and while Mr. Cleveland's majority is increased over 1884, this is the natural outcome of the desperate and tremendous effort of the administration to bring out of the city of ten thousand saloons a fresh conquest of the nation. But for the firm front of the Irish-American organization the desperate assault would have prevailed.

CONNECTICUT we believed safe, and its loss disappoints us. Two influences obtained the trifling majority by which it is recorded for Free Trade,—both of them discreditable to the last degree. One is the use of money in the cities, the old plan made familiar in the earlier time of Mr. W. H. Barnum's management. The other was the story, whispered into the ear of the working people by certain “Labor” leaders, that nothing of their interests was at stake,—that the success of the Democratic ticket and the endorsement of the Mills bill would do them no harm. Who set this false tale afloat we do not now undertake to say, but Mr. Powderly himself contributed to give it standing by his several declarations to the effect that though a Protectionist he was not concerned about the contest.

NEW JERSEY we had hoped for, but scarcely dared to expect. Three malign influences beset the Republican line. These were (1) the liquor interests, including many Germans who usually have

voted the Republican ticket,—in Newark, Jersey City, and other cities of East Jersey,—(2) the Prohibitionists, who persisted in keeping up their organization, and pulling at the Republicans from the other side; and (3) the distractions incident to the fact that the Legislature now chosen is to elect a United State Senator. Into the last subject we shall not go, now, but the adverse influence coming from this source was important. The others were unavoidable. The Republican legislation of last winter, creating the Local Option system, under which several counties have made themselves Prohibition communities, was certain to alienate a large number of voters, while the insane hope of those who rule the political Prohibitionist movement to destroy the Republican organization made it impossible to expect anything from them but such action as would best aid Free Trade and Saloon Rule.

INDIANA votes for General Harrison. We have never doubted it would, though any one might well shrink from the close and desperate encounter which was certain to be made. The Democratic party there had so much at stake that it struggled for every inch of ground, while the relatively large element of “floaters” to be secured by its agents with the money which was poured into the State from the treasury of Mr. Brice, put an honest campaign on the other side at great disadvantage. The men who have organized the Republican party of Indiana for General Harrison's campaign are resolute and sagacious men, and the majority which they may offer when the returns are complete, whether it be one thousand or six, is splendidly creditable to them, as it is to the noble candidate for whom they strove.

IN other States there are many details worthy of note. Prominent among them is the large majority of Pennsylvania, which appears to be close to 75,000. Except for local distraction in Philadelphia, it would have exceeded even the wonderful majority cast for Mr. Blaine. Maryland has done well. West Virginia, as already mentioned, is perhaps won. Minnesota, for the first time coming squarely upon the Protection platform, records a large majority, and retires all of the three Democratic Congressmen whom she elected in 1886, making now a solid delegation in defense of American interests. This is one of the most important events in the whole campaign. The great new Northwest roots out the Free Trade fungus which was supposed to be getting a growth there, and leaves it to the slum streets around New York bays for its hope of being tenderly planted, watered, and watched over.

In the New England States, east of Connecticut, the majorities are all sweeping. Maine even offers General Harrison the compliment of a larger majority than she gave her own popular son, and in Massachusetts the majority rises to proportions that recall the elections of the years after the war.

THE bearing of the elections on the composition of the U. S. Senate is a matter only second in interest to the Presidency contest. It is well known that now, if Mr. Riddleberger acts with the Republicans, they have two majority in the Senate, having 37 of their party to 35 Democrats. But his term expires on March 4, and his successor, already chosen, Mr. Barbour, is a Democrat. Unless there shall be other changes, therefore, the Senate will be a tie, 38 to 38, and the Vice-President would have the casting vote.

Are there any other changes now indicated? Apparently not in the Republican States. They have safe majorities in all their legislatures,—those of Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Oregon,—where they have senatorships expiring, and not al-

ready filled. The question has been, Could they gain any from the other side? and it has been conceded that the best opportunity lay in New Jersey, where the Legislature of the year past was Republican in both branches, and where the term of Senator McPherson expires. But it seems the opportunity there has been lost. The Democrats have a majority in both the Senate and the House, and will either reelect Mr. McPherson or some other member of his party. But a gain generally unexpected by the country, yet by no means surprising to *THE AMERICAN*, appears in Delaware, where the Legislature just chosen has 2 Republican majority on joint ballot, giving a Senator of that faith in place of Mr. Eli Saulsbury. This itself will replace Mr. Riddleberger's loss, and continue the Senate in Republican hands, for two years from the 4th of March, but if, as appears probable, there is also a Republican majority in the Legislature of West Virginia, there will be a gain there, also, as Mr. Kenna's term expires, and the Senate will stand 40 to 36.

In any event, however, the Senate is Republican, by the casting vote of Vice-President Morton, and interest therefore is directed to the returns of the election of Representatives. President Harrison ought to have Congress with his Administration. If the House should be Democratic it would be a great misfortune. It now looks as though there would be a small but adequate Republican majority. The present House stands, substantially 154 Republicans to 171 Democrats, requiring a gain of at least 10 seats to safely reverse the majority. This gain appears to have been made. In some States there have been losses,—notably in Virginia, where the extraordinary sweep of 1886 was hardly to be repeated. But there are undisputed gains of one in New Hampshire, two in Massachusetts, one in Connecticut, one in Pennsylvania, one in Maryland, one in Ohio, two in Iowa, three in Minnesota, two in Missouri, one in Nebraska, and two in Michigan, making 17 in all. Against these there is a loss of one in New Jersey, one (probably) in California, and other losses reported in Virginia, Indiana, and Kentucky. These altogether may make 8 in all. But on the other hand, there are some gains reported whose extent as yet is uncertain. West Virginia has gained probably two and possibly three, Michigan has one district yet uncertain, and one district in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, one in North Carolina, one in Florida, one in Louisiana, and two in Arkansas, are reported as Republican gains. These districts are unlikely to be all lost, though in some of them, no doubt, the usual counting-out processes will be employed, and if the half of them are realized there will be a Republican majority of 10 to 15 in the House,—a narrow but sufficient margin, when the Senate and the Executive are at its back. Even a less majority, indeed, would be safe, under those circumstances, and we therefore feel justified in believing that the next House of Representatives will have a majority in accord with President Harrison. Mr. Randall, who is elected without a Republican vote in opposition, cannot be counted as a Free Trade Democrat, and Mr. Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, is not reelected, while Mr. Fitch, of New York, is now in the Democratic ranks, and so classified. On both sides the lines have been dressed, and the Republicans, if they should be only one or two ahead, will be able to control the legislation of the House.

It is proper to add that the *New York Times* now (8th) claims but 3 Democratic majority in the House, while its yesterday's estimate was 25. The *Tribune* makes the Republican majority 29, the *Philadelphia Press* 21; and Mr. Edward McPherson, secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, estimates it at 17. A few days will settle what the results in the close Northern districts really are, and will disclose, probably, whether the force and fraud methods of the South have yet been in any degree modified.

In the State elections the result most generally remarked and of all most to be regretted is the defeat of Warner Miller for Governor of New York. He runs behind General Harrison in the

cities, and is probably in a minority of several thousands. Mr. Miller made a canvass so energetic, so able, and so manly, that he deserved to succeed on its account alone, but more than this he candidly declared for the policy of reducing the saloons and saloon influences to subjection under the law. His fight enlisted the sympathy of thousands of good people outside his party, but it arrayed against him the liquor interests, and drew their most desperate efforts for his defeat. Of course there was a Prohibition candidate in the field, and it will appear, no doubt, that the votes cast for him exceed the number needed to elect Mr. Miller. If so, the triumph of the Third Party in putting Mr. David B. Hill in for three years more, and fixing the executive power of the State firmly in the control of the saloon-keepers, is one more laurel of the customary sort to grace the brows of the St. John organization.

If Mr. Miller had chosen to divorce his canvass from that of his party, and to have kept silent on the question of Protection, he might perhaps have pulled through. But he is not that sort of a man. He is a Protectionist by conviction, and he was fighting not merely for himself but for General Harrison, and for the Nation.

In New York City, Sheriff Grant, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, is elected, with 111,740 votes. Colonel Erhardt, the Republican candidate, comes next with 72,644, and our old friend, Mr. Hewitt comes lagging along, third in the race, with 70,538. The weakness of the County Democracy and the return of strength to Tammany are emphasized in these figures. It is disappointing that Colonel Erhardt did not win: the vote that General Harrison received, if but a small part of the difference had come from Grant, would have elected him: but of course there were many who voted for Harrison on the supreme national issue, but did no more for the Republican ticket, while doubtless an important percentage of Mayor Hewitt's support came from Republicans who could not believe that he was weaker than Erhardt.

AMONG the test votes taken before the election was one which included all or nearly all of the leading colleges of the Northern States. The result showed a plurality of 1,155 for Harrison and Morton. In spite of the labors of Mr. Taussig at Harvard, Mr. Perry at Williams, Mr. Smith at Amherst, Mr. Sumner at Yale, Mr. Seligman at Columbia, and Mr. Adams at Cornell, to impress Free Trade doctrines upon their pupils, in each and all of these colleges the Protectionist candidates held the lead. Only in a medical college in New York City did Messrs. Cleveland and Thurman obtain a majority, and there probably through the votes of students from the South. Evidently the Free Traders are losing their grip on the rising generation, and if the Protectionists will take a reasonable amount of pains to have their side of the case stated before the young men of our colleges, the latter will be found quite impervious to the anti-national teachings which constitute the staple of the Political Economy offered them in the common run of the colleges.

The same is true of the colleges for young women, so far as we have been able to get the facts. And they also as a rule are taught Free Trade, and believe in Protection.

ON the first day of the month President Cleveland issued his annual proclamation. It attracted much less attention than it ought, for it was published amid the din of the closing days of the campaign. We think it extremely unlikely that the President himself wrote it, as it is free from the usual faults of his style; but if he did not do it himself, he deserves credit for having put the work into competent hands. The proclamation is much above the average of such documents, and the people will have some satisfaction in reading it. Its references to the Jacksonville sufferers is especially admirable, and so are the reasons given for national gratitude. And let us remember that even those who differ from us in politics are given to us in national brotherhood,



and that even our opposition to what we deem their mistakes and follies should be "with charity toward all, with malice to none."

It is not surprising that several of the newspapers which generally have been counted among the supporters of Mr. Cleveland found fault with him for dismissing Lord Sackville for having written the Murchison letter. As for the manner of the dismissal we think Mr. Bayard censurable. Even although the British Minister deserved no better, it was not in keeping with the dignity of the nation that its Secretary of State should write like a scold. But for the matter of it, we see no exception to be taken. The letter written by Lord Sackville giving advice to an American citizen as to the public discharge of his duties, intimated much too plainly that he did not regard the chief magistrate of this country as sincere in the attitude of opposition to Canadian Claims, which he assumed after the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty. This is a charge which no public man could afford to overlook. In Latin countries nobody is much aggrieved by the insinuation that he means one thing and says another. That is thought a fair move in the game of politics. But in Teutonic countries a much higher value is placed upon truthfulness, and any insinuation to the contrary is resented sharply and universally by all who have a regard for the good opinions of their countrymen and still more by those who have a nice sense of honor. Lord Sackville, therefore, offered the supreme insult to the President, although not in the grossest form, and quite apart from any question of political effect, Mr. Cleveland could not afford to continue diplomatic relations with him.

It would put quite another face upon the matter if the story telegraphed from London by Mr. Smalley should prove to be accurate. Of course Mr. Smalley cannot speak of the matter from direct personal knowledge, but he gives his account as to what is believed in England by people who ought to be well informed. It is that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard first proposed that Lord Sackville should be given leave of absence from Washington, and this was agreed to. But under pressure from Messrs. Collins and O'Reilly they explained that this would not meet the case, and that they would have to dismiss Lord Sackville,—a step which they hoped would give no offense in England, as it was taken under the pressure of political necessity. To this Lord Salisbury acceded.

We hardly think this story fits the facts. Mr. Bayard's official language reprobating Lord Sackville's letter is not in keeping with it. Evidently the Secretary of State was genuinely angry,—so angry as to forget the dignity and deportment which characterized his public appearances generally, and which in time past fascinated a great many young men of superficial judgment.

FURTHER inquiry seems to have discredited the idea that the Murchison letter was a political trap. Mr. Charles F. Murchison of Pomona, Cal., is an actual person, and nothing is known of him which discredits the idea that his letter of inquiry was written in good faith. Lord Sackville's reply must have been a full month in his possession without his making any use of it. Had he been trying to entrap the British Minister, the document would have "burnt a hole in his pocket" in a week. It was not until he had had it for weeks that he betrayed its existence to a young lawyer in Los Angeles, who happened to be a Republican although a Canadian by birth, and who at once saw its political importance. Whether Mr. Murchison, who is a naturalized Englishman, consented to the publication, or his Republican friend gave it to the world on his own responsibility, does not yet appear. But certainly no Republican leader had any responsibility for either procuring or publishing the letter, and its contents amply justified the use made of it. It certainly was much more of a public concern than were the business letters of which the Mugwump and Democratic newspapers made such free use four years ago.

To offset the Murchison letter Mr. Patrick A. Collins and Mr. Boyle O'Reilly put into circulation a cock-and-bull story

about the Extradition Treaty, of which we hope both gentlemen in their calmer moments will have the grace to be ashamed. Forgetting their own bitter denunciations of that Treaty and of Mr. Bayard for negotiating it, they stood forward to declare that its danger to the interests of political refugees was due entirely to amendments inserted or proposed by the Republicans of the Senate at the personal suggestion of Lord Sackville. The fact is that the Treaty, like all those which the Administration has negotiated, is regarded with distrust in the Senate because of the lack of confidence in the patriotism of the Department of State. Only two Democrats opposed its adoption, and those two are out of favor with the Administration. No amendment has been acted upon, and that to which objection is taken was most probably proposed by Mr. Morgan, the spokesman of the President in diplomatic matters. At any rate no amendments except in the way of restriction were proposed by the Republicans, and it was they who prevented the prompt adoption of the Treaty, only five Democrats voting for its postponement.

WHEN Parliament met on Tuesday, the correspondence by telegraph concerning the dismissal of Lord Sackville was laid before it. The points of interest are (1) That Mr. Bayard made a request for Lord Sackville's recall on the ground not so much of the letter as of the interview with a representative of the *New York Tribune*, in which he reiterated the statement of the Murchison letter, admitting its genuineness; (2) that while the British government was awaiting the reception of a copy of this interview, Mr. Bayard,—presumably under pressure from the President's Irish friends,—changed his course of procedure and dismissed Lord Sackville without waiting for his recall; (3) that Mr. Phelps, when Lord Salisbury called his attention to the failure to carry out the first arrangement, shifted the ground of action from the interview to the letter; (4) that Lord Sackville not unnaturally resents Mr. Bayard's published statement of the reasons for his dismissal "as an unjust attack on my integrity," and asserts that the Murchison letter to him was "concocted by a well-known firm in conjunction with the Republican Committee in New York." Which goes to show that Englishmen had better not believe all that their Democratic and Mugwump friends tell them, however much they may wish to.

Mr. Bayard is deserving of new pity. To have to kick a real lord out of doors is hard indeed. And now it is harder still to have made nothing by the kicking.

Two recent decisions of the United States courts are very acceptable to the friends of the prohibitory policy. The first of these is from the Supreme Court and affirms the right of the State of Iowa to forbid the manufacture of liquor for export from the State. The distiller in this case declared that he made and sold liquor within the State only "for medicinal, culinary, and sacramental purposes," all of which are sanctioned by the laws of the State. He declared that the rest of his product was made for export, and he claimed that the exclusive right of Congress to regulate commerce between the States protected him against the operation of the State law. The Supreme Court, however, upheld the right of the State of Iowa to declare a distillery a nuisance and to suppress it as such. Justice Lamar, who wrote the decision, embraced the opportunity to enlarge upon the rights of the State to exercise police control of all property within its limits, and insisted very properly that manufacture and commerce are different things, Congress having no power over the former.

Yet it is anomalous for the State of Iowa to recognize the "medicinal, sacramental, and culinary" use of wine and liquors as legitimate, and yet declare any establishment to produce them a nuisance. Suppose that every other State were to adopt the same course, what line of action would be open to those churches which hold that fermented wine is indispensable to the chief sacrament of their system?

The other decision is from the district court of Arkansas, and is to the effect that cider is a fermented, alcoholic beverage, and as such cannot be sold in a State whose statutes forbid the sale of alcoholic, fermented liquors. The court decided the case chiefly on the definitions of cider in standard works of reference, and the statements made by chemical authorities as to its composition.

THE New Orthodox of the Congregationalist body have taken a new departure. Instead of besieging the American Board for commissions for missionaries who think it possible that the probation of the heathen may extend beyond death, they have begun to send them out without any such commission. Beverly Street Church in Boston convenes a council of the pastors and messengers of the churches to ordain Rev. William H. Noyes to the office and work of an evangelist on heathen ground. Mr. Noyes had been rejected by the officers of the American Board, but the Council ordained him in accordance with the desire of the church which summoned it. Of course it exercised its discretion in securing a majority of its own way of thinking, just as the other wing of the denomination does on like occasions. Of the friends of the Board, several who were invited refused to attend; but others came and took part in the examination of the candidate and voted against his ordination.

As the Beverly Street Church is unable to pay its own way, it certainly will not be able to support Mr. Noyes as a missionary out of its own treasury. That means that the missionary collections of those churches which are dissatisfied with the American Board will be diverted to his support and that of men like-minded with him. This will necessitate another missionary organization, and in the course of time a great contraction of the operations of the older Board, as those of the new expand, unless some basis of compromise be reached which will obviate the necessity for a division of forces.

THE proceedings of the Judicial Commission to investigate the charges brought by the London *Times* against members of the Irish Parliamentary party have been enlivened only by the testimony of Captain O'Shea, who was heard out of due course as he was about to go abroad. As the witness had been an intimate friend of Mr. Parnell through some of the most critical portions of his public career, striking revelations were expected, but they were not forthcoming. On only three points was the evidence of importance. The first was that there was a kind of agreement between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell before the release of the Home Rule leaders from Kilmainham jail. This never has been denied, only the Tory versions of the provisions of what they are pleased to call "the Kilmainham Treaty" have been charged with incorrectness. And Captain O'Shea does not prove their correctness. The second point is that Mr. Parnell agreed to have an end put to the outrages which at that time were rife in Ireland. But his conditions were not simply his own release, but the passage of such an Arrears of Rent bill as would remove the cause of agrarian dissatisfaction. He made no profession of being able to accomplish what was asked by mere personal influence, as though the authors of those outrages were part of his personal following. The third is that Sir William Harcourt advised Captain O'Shea to exercise the utmost reticence as to the Kilmainham negotiations at a time when a Parliamentary investigation was talked of. The witness tried at first to make it appear that this caution had been his warrant for destroying his memoranda of the negotiations. But on cross-examination he admitted that Sir William—and Mr. Gladstone, for whom he was supposed to speak—knew nothing about these memoranda, and therefore could not have given any advice about them. This is the pith and substance of what the Captain proved, and certainly nothing in his evidence militates against Mr. Parnell and his associates. Most of it was introduced to annoy and if possible injure Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt among that class who think that any Englishman is dishonored by dealings with any Irishman.

#### THE ELECTION OF GENERAL HARRISON.

STRONGLY and earnestly as the case has been put in these columns, we are sure that the importance of the issues submitted to this election has not been overstated. It was a real struggle over vital principles. The decisive triumph, therefore, of the party which maintained the right must be cause for the most profound congratulation. It was no ordinary election. It is no ordinary result. The Nation passes from great danger to a position of strength, independence, and probable prosperity.

Not only for its effect on our exterior relations, not only for its avoidance of a foreign domination, is this vote of the people a grand deliverance; it must be no less such in its influence upon our domestic conditions. The national policy will knit together all parts of the Republic, and unite the people in a true and real union. If there had been a judgment now in favor of the doctrine which proclaimed Nullification, which intrigued with foreign nations for the disruption of the country, and which finally made war on the National Union, we should have been turning back into a path hideous with dangers to the interests of the United States, and certain to keep alive the sectional divisions which the common protection of common interests will heal over and cure. There is hope, now, that the menace of a solid South may be removed, and that there will be restored in every State and every community a free vote and a fair count. With the triumph of national principles sectional schemes and endeavors must wither and disappear.

In the new President the American people have the assurance of a statesman competent for his great duties. He assures them in his private character, in his career as soldier, lawyer and senator, in the temper of his mind, in the work he has accomplished, in the position he has won, in the wise words he has uttered, in the principles he supports, in the men and measures he has advocated, that here is a President of the order of Lincoln and Grant and Garfield. The nation has suffered from insincerity and incompetence: it now will have a President whose conspicuous quality is his sincerity, and whose competency has the guaranty of every valuable test.

The victory must not be underestimated. If we omit the electors chosen in the district of suppressed suffrage, the result is an overwhelming triumph for American principles. It will stand as a landmark, and it will be, believe, the beginning of another period of American vigor and progress.

#### THE WRECKAGE.

A GREAT many things have gone to wreck. It is always the way in such a storm. Chief among them, of course, is English Free Trade designed for application to the United States of America. This finely made work has been injured almost beyond recognition. Perhaps the Parsee Merchant will still cherish its memory.

The plan to Lamarize the Supreme Court is no doubt lost. It disappeared under a wave, when the Harrison gale began blowing so hard from New York.

Theories from the Free Trade professors are seriously damaged. But this will probably not much concern the professors. They will go on as heretofore whistling against the wind of American common sense and teaching young men delusions which they will unlearn after they leave college. The Free Trade professors, fed on their own wind, are so light that they get hurt very little in time of storm.

The Fisheries Treaty has gone to the bottom. It will never be fished up.

Lost entirely, so far as heard from, is Mr. Lowell's conception of Mr. Cleveland's unique greatness. This curiosity was much cherished by Mr. Lowell, and its loss we fear will give him sincere grief.

The Mugwumpery which professed Reform but meant Eng-



lish Free Trade is wrecked. It deserved to be. A craft that does not display its true flag ought not to sail the seas.

The parrot is wrecked, with its cry. We may not hear that the Tariff is a Tax for some time to come. We can bear it.

In Massachusetts the excellent Colonel Higginson is wrecked. If he had taken our advice he would not have sailed in a ship which all his past experiences had taught him was unseaworthy. Dr. William Everett is also cast away. This is a good riddance.

In Pennsylvania we fear that our neighbor Mr. Singerly has suffered by the storm. He was much exposed. Mr. Randall seems to have come through better. Probabilities of the weather indicating these results could have been obtained of THE AMERICAN some months ago, and Mr. Singerly's neglect to apply for them is most unfortunate.

The Mills Bill is so drenched by the rain that it can hardly be made out. Fortunately analyses of its contents have been preserved, which will be placed in the museum with those of Mr. Morrison's bill, Mr. Fernando Wood's bill, and others of that kind.

Among minor wrecks are the conceits that some men are born under a lucky star, that a bandanna is better than the star-spangled-banner, that the Irish are all Democrats, that an educational campaign is a good scheme for the Democratic party, that money will do everything in politics, that Ben Harrison is not a strong candidate, that a policy which wins the applause of foreign competitors is a good one for America, and that vetoing little pension bills is a good bait for the soldier vote.

This list is necessarily imperfect. It has been a very great blow, and the wreckage strews the shores. Many other articles, unique and curious, are doubtless gone. These Tippecanoe storms rage hard when they break upon the political ocean.

#### THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

THE American Oriental Society, for the first time during its existence of forty-six years, held a meeting in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, October 31, and Thursday, November 1. Philadelphia has always had some scholars interested in Oriental studies. As early as 1812 the American Philosophical Society was one of the twelve learned bodies of the world to receive a cast of the Rosetta stone. In 1858 the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania published an elaborate translation of this inscription; and some interesting manuscripts occasionally drifted hither. Sanskrit was sporadically taught at the University since 1880, but it was not until 1886 that Semitic courses were established. This was followed by the sending out of an expedition to Babylonia and the organization of a local Oriental club, facts which attracted the attention of Orientalists to Philadelphia. The fall meeting was accordingly held in Philadelphia, since the charter of the Oriental Society requires that the annual meeting be held at Boston in May. On assembling for the first session in the chapel of the University on Wednesday afternoon Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward, of the *Independent* took the Chair, *vice* Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale, whose ill health prevented him from attending. After some announcements Prof. D. G. Lyon, of Harvard, read a sketch of the history of the Society. He deemed it necessary to enlarge the membership of the Society, an end which he thought would be attained by increasing the number of meeting places; a partial drawback to this plan, however, is the requirement of the constitution that the annual meeting be held in Boston.

The reading of scientific papers was now proceeded with. Dr. Ward exhibited and described an unusually large and beautiful Babylonian cylinder. It represented the passing of the sun-god through two doors guarded by porters and is of much importance for Babylonian mythology. This unique object was recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum. Dr. Ward also read a paper on an emblem found in the hands of the sun-god and of several Babylonian goddesses which he compared to the caduceus of Hermes, considering the trident to consist of two serpents attached to a staff. Dr. Cyrus Adler of Johns Hopkins University described the exhibit of the Section of Oriental Antiquities of the U. S. National Museum at the Cincinnati Exposition. The exhibit was labelled "Biblical Archaeology," and consisted of large and small objects from Palestine, Assyria, Egypt, etc., to illustrate facts and customs mentioned in Scriptures. Prof. Morris Jastrow briefly described the Pott philological library recently acquired by the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. C. H. Toy of Harvard discussed the peculiarities of the Arabic dialect of Cairo, and showed the phonetic processes which caused the divergence from the

classic speech. Prof. G. F. Moore of Andover described a Samaritan manuscript of a part of the book of Exodus, in the possession of the Andover Seminary. The session concluded with a paper by Prof. Payne of Tarrytown on the identity of an eclipse recorded by Ptolemy with a cuneiform account of an eclipse recently discovered in the British Museum.

On Wednesday evening the members assembled at Provost Pepper's house to listen to and take part in a discussion on the methods and use of Semitic studies. It was opened by Dr. Ward who spoke hopefully of the work done in this country and of the great interest attaching to these studies. His single criticism was that the younger scholars while constantly complaining of the lack of original material took no pains to study what little new material there was in America. Prof. W. R. Harper of Yale followed with a more pedagogical paper on what had been done and what might be done for Semitic languages in the college and the university. Prof. Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary, welcomed the teaching of Hebrew in the colleges, since it was through this that the standard of the seminaries could be raised. Prof. Toy spoke of the bearing of Semitic study on general learning; Prof. Richard Gottheil, of Columbia College, spoke of the study of Syriac and its importance for New Testament criticism and ecclesiastical history; he pointed out the need of securing good manuscripts and good libraries. Prof. Wm. Henry Green, of Princeton, spoke of the great light cast upon the Bible by Assyrian study and of the marvellous achievements of the human intellect shown in the reading of the cuneiform inscriptions. Prof. Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins University, spoke of the advantage to be derived from more centralization and organized effort in Semitic work and of the need of a good Hebrew-English Dictionary. Prof. Lyon complimented the University of Pennsylvania for its efforts on behalf of Oriental study, and Dr. Pepper briefly referred to the Expedition and thanked the representatives of the various institutions of learning for the assistance they had afforded. The members and guests then made their way to an adjoining room where there were exhibited portions of a collection of Assyrian objects recently acquired by the University of Pennsylvania in London. The collection numbers 400 pieces, among them some of much interest.

On Thursday the members assembled at the rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and immediately plunged into the reading of papers. The first was by Dr. A. P. Martin, of Pekin, China, on a coincidence between Plato and Confucius—their treatment of filial piety. Mr. H. W. Magoun, of Johns Hopkins University, described a witchcraft practice of the Atharva Veda, taken from an unpublished manuscript loaned by the Indian Government to Dr. Bloomfield, of Baltimore. Prof. E. W. Hopkins, of Bryn Mawr, presented a paper by Prof. Whitney and one by himself in which the relative value of the Bombay and Calcutta manuscript of the Mahabharata was considered. Mr. J. I. Hatfield, of Johns Hopkins, presented a new Vedic text on Omens and Portends. Prof. A. L. Frothingham gave an interesting account of Mohammedan education. Mr. Talcott Williams described the arch of Chosroes, one of the wonders of Persian architecture, and Prof. Allan Marquand, of Princeton, showed stereopticon views of Paphlagonian tombs. At this point the Society took a recess to enjoy a well earned rest and partake of a lunch at the Bellevue, provided by the Oriental Club.

At 2.15 the Society reassembled to listen to a paper by Dr. I. H. Hall, of the Metropolitan Museum, on a Syriac MS. of the New Testament dated 1206 A. D., containing some curious traditions of the apostles. Prof. Green gave a paper on the names of the Hebrew tenses, expressing his dissatisfaction with the terms perfect and imperfect usually employed. Mr. E. P. Allen, of Johns Hopkins, defended his theory of the emphatic consonants in Semitic. Prof. Haupt presented the results of a discovery made in the British Museum during the summer, from which he was enabled to give the dimensions of the Babylonian ark. The proportion of the length to the breadth is 5 to 1. He stated his belief that the Babylonian and Biblical accounts of the flood described a historical event, but that there was no evidence to show that the flood was universal. Prof. Jastrow showed that one of the symbols of the Babylonian sun-god, a circle, was no doubt the oft-mentioned word *Kuduru* and quoted an interesting passage from the Talmud confirming this statement. Mr. Allen gave some new translations of passages in the prism inscription of Tiglath-pileser. No advance on the translation of this inscription had been made since 1880, as all Assyriologists had considered the translation of Dr. Lotz a classic. By this time it became evident that all the papers sent in could not be read and so a ten-minute rule was adopted. Rev. Dr. Marcus Jastrow discussed transposed stems in the Talmud. Dr. Cyrus Adler briefly presented a paper by Mr. Walter Hough of the U. S. National Museum on a Theban collection recently deposited there. Dr. Adler presented a note on the proposed edition of the works of Edward Hincks, for which valuable

material had been received from Prof. Max Müller of Oxford, Prof. Sayce, of Oxford, Prof. Abbott, of Trinity College, Dublin, and others; Dr. Adler also briefly described a collection of Assyrian and Egyptian casts of objects in Turin, Berlin, Paris, London, Cairo, and Thebes recently acquired by the National Museum and presented by title a paper on a class of weak verbs in Assyrian. Prof. Lyon presented papers on the Pantheon and Assurbanipal, and on some Assyrian royal prayers. Quite a number of papers were now presented by title, after which Dr. Gottheil introduced a resolution looking to the preparation of a catalogue of the Oriental MSS. of this country. Quite a lengthy discussion took place and the resolution with some slight modification prevailed. The work was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Drs. Hall, Gottheil, Moore, Adler, and Hopkins. Before adjourning the Society placed on record a minute of its thanks to the various bodies and individuals of Philadelphia from whom it had received courtesies. The fitting close of the meeting consisted in an Oriental reception at the home of Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull. During the course of the various meetings a number of Philadelphia gentlemen were elected to membership. Among them Dr. Boardman, Dr. Lovejoy, Dr. Mann, Dr. Krauskopf, Rev. J. R. Moses, Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., Dr. D. G. Brinton, Dr. Wm. Goodell, Dr. Trumbull, and Isaac Myer, Esq.

The meeting was creditable to the social and scientific atmosphere of Philadelphia and fruitful in scholarly and practical results.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF BOLOGNA'S EIGHTH CENTENARY.<sup>1</sup>

LONG ere it acquired the name of university, the *Studium Bononiense* ranked high as a law school; but as to the precise date of its commencement we remain very much in the dark. Savigny has shown us in what manner the Italian cities, even after the destruction of the Roman empire, still kept possession of the Roman law,—while, in his last volume, M. Fitting has confirmed the assertions of the former writer, showing that law, as well as grammar and rhetoric, never ceased to be taught,—that, during the ages by us deemed so miserable, Italy was considered a privileged land by peoples less civilized than she was,—and that, in a Latin poem addressed to Emperor Henry III., the author, presumably some German monk, urging that monarch to improve the educational resources of the empire, cites Italy as an example of faithful adherence to the ancient Roman usage in matters of instruction.

The poet may have embellished somewhat the reality of things, yet the fact remains not the less certain that in 1045 the Italian towns possessed schools whose condition was in foreign eyes regarded as flourishing. Among those schools Bologna's embryo university early assumed the chief place.

"Rome," says Odofredus, an old Bolognese professor, proud of his university, "was at first the centre of juridical studies; natural it was that nigh the emperor who made the law, there should be a select body of jurisconsults to advise him. Later, when the seat of empire was transferred to Ravenna, the jurisconsults followed thither. This, so to speak, was the second residence of the Roman law. When Ravenna in her turn moved, it found an asylum in the neighboring city of Bologna. Thus did the Bolognese school become connected with Rome, and her professors come to consider themselves as the direct heirs of the Papinians and Ulpians."

One of those professors, named Irnerius, was dubbed by his contemporaries "the light of the law." Odofredus speaks of him, in one passage, as "*qui primus docuit in civitate*;" yet a little further on the same writer mentions a predecessor of his, a certain Pepo, whose name M. Fitting has found also in a deed of the year 1076. Neither was he the first to indite "glosses"—that is, critical explanations of the terms employed by Roman jurisconsults, since the like are to be met with in most ancient manuscripts. It is probable that Irnerius merely did better what had been done long before him by others, so perfecting the teaching of the law that he was at length thought to have created it.

In "Virgil in the Middle Ages" M. Comparetti makes, *appropos* of the rebirth of letters, a remark as just as it is profound. For a long while the revival of ancient Greek and Latin was explained as the result of a lucky chance that led to the finding of the lost books of antiquity in libraries. But the case is not accurately stated. The ancient books having never been actually lost, there was no need to re-discover them. We have proof of their having been read and commented on in mediæval times; only, we must add, they were read without understanding. When this was gained then the clouds interposed betwixt the reader and his text, broke, and vanishing, gave birth to the Renaissance. There

is a verisimilitude that something of the sort has occurred in the case of Irnerius. The fable that tells how the sole remaining manuscript of the Pandects was found by the Pisans at the capture of Amalfi, in 1135, and how the study of Roman law was thereby revived, is now-a-days abandoned by everybody. No one doubts now that the Pandects were in all ages taught in the Italian schools; albeit it is likely that Irnerius grasped more surely and made more clearly understood than any of his predecessors, their veritable nature. It is related of him that he did not take up law in his youth, and that he studied entirely by himself. He thus escaped the whole routine of scholia and commentaries. Going directly to the text he used only his reason in its elucidation. Hence, he obtained a clear and true idea of Roman jurisprudence, which he was able to impart to others; and so took the first step towards an exact and a living acquaintance with antiquity.

The success of such teaching was immense; and it must be acknowledged, circumstances were most conducive thereto. The epoch was one of gloom; the world seemed very like a battle field; cities wrangled among themselves, whilst in every one of them, factions stood always ready to come to blows and blood. The law of force held sway, and none felt secure either of life or property. Men recalled the olden days of "Roman peace" with envy. "When the Romans were the world's masters, they governed by written law," quoth they, "and no one dared do what the law had forbidden." Every effort of the wise tended backwards to those happy times, and the study of the law seeming to be the readiest means of re-instating the written code in its former supremacy, men turned their attention unto it with incredible ardor. Students flocked in crowds to Bologna, where over ten thousand of them were gathered in the early part of the thirteenth century, at which times the professors were forced to lecture in the streets, for want of a hall large enough to shelter their audience.

As the teaching of Irnerius seems so indubitably to have originated the prosperity of the Bolognese law school, the University has decided to reckon her birthdays from that date, although as a University, she is younger, and, as a school, older, than the age assumed for her. The name of Irnerius is discovered in a document of the year 1115, and as he then was apparently no longer young, and had attained the apogee of his fame the supposition is that he had been a professor for at least a score of years. Consequently, there seems authority for claiming that he began to teach in the latter part of the eleventh century; and the necessity of some fixed date for a starting point being obvious, that of 1088 has, at all hazards, been accepted. As to the choice of June rather than of any other month, there could be only one reason, which nobody has sought to conceal. The desire was to celebrate an anniversary dear to the people of Bologna; for on June 12th, 1859, the Austrians, at the news of the battle of Magenta, evacuated the city, and the Italian flag was then hoisted and waved over the palace of the *podesta*, whence it was destined never again to be lowered.

Once the date of the festival fixed, Bologna invited all the schools and learned bodies in the world to take part in the commemoration. A beautiful Latin letter was addressed to them expressing the pleasure that the University would have in welcoming them and rejoicing in their company. The University has enjoyed so great celebrity and rendered so excellent service in the teaching of law that it is nowise surprising that its invitation was cordially received, or that other great schools regarded it as a duty to attest their gratitude by acceptance.

So it came about that something like 400 professors found themselves gathered together in Bologna, in the beginning of June, 1888. They hailed from all parts of the world, not only from divers countries of Europe, but from Asia and America, likewise. The young American universities, whose birth is of yesterday, and which owe, in most cases, their existence to the enormous liberality of some wealthy tradesman, insisted upon tendering their homage to their elder sister. Bombay University represented British India, the University of Adelaide and Sydney represented Australia, and New Zealand sent two bishops, the one an Anglican, the other a Roman Catholic. It was truly a world's reunion.

Throughout the middle ages, the universities of Paris and Bologna were rivals in glory. They were almost contemporaries; for when Irnerius was teaching law on the banks of the Reno, Abelard was gathering scholars around him on the Mountain Ste. Geneviève. In mediæval Europe, when a father destined his son for any high office in church or State, he would say, whilst handing forth a well garnished purse: "Get thee to Paris or Bologna—*Vade Parisius vel Bononiam*." Paris and Bologna were the two models upon which all the other universities in the world have been formed.

<sup>1</sup>From the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, August 1, 1888. Translation and adaptation or THE AMERICAN, by William Struthers.



## WEEKLY NOTES.

SOME of the harmful effects of the exclusion of the freedmen from all social relations with their former masters in church and elsewhere, were illustrated at the recent meeting of the American Missionary Association, at Providence. A colored pastor, a man of education and insight, was explaining why the freedmen seldom vote for Prohibition or Local Option, although they are as a rule more temperate in their habits than many of their white neighbors. One reason, he explained, is that liberty to drink when and how they please came to them with emancipation, and is by many cherished as a sign of that. But also because "the saloon allows us to drink along side of whites, while in churches, restaurants, and so forth, we must take inferior accommodations," if admitted at all. Low whites are ready to drink at a black man's expense, while they will own his common manhood in no other way. Thus the saloon in Southern civilization is the one institution which bridges over the great divide. The Christian churches of the white race having become as exclusive as the dominant party, is as destitute of the Christian spirit of equality.

Even worse is the effect of negro isolation in the methods adopted by some exclusively negro churches. "Many colored preachers and church members think liquor favors the flow of religious feeling." The editor of the *Christian Advocate* confirms this, saying he has seen in the revival meetings of exclusively negro sects numbers of men more or less intoxicated, dragged to the "anxious bench," as though their condition fitted them to experience what is called "a change of heart." It is quite true that alcoholic excitement is not unrelated to those forms of religious excitement which some of these sects foster as an instrument of conversion. But dependence upon it as a help to grace represents deeper depth of spiritual degradation than could have been reached if the white people had done their duty by their black neighbors, and shows the yawning gulf of superstition and fatuity which threaten the neglected race. The great gift of Mr. Hand is truly a timely effort in their behalf.

In his London despatches to the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Smalley says:

"The sensation of the month in periodical literature is the protest published in *The Nineteenth Century* against the present system of [school] examinations. The signatures to this include a very large number of notable persons in many walks of life. Specialists figure largely; teachers, professors, and even examiners. Their objections reach not only the universities, but the Civil Service itself. The whole existing system of appointments is attacked on very clearly and strongly argued grounds. They may be summed up in the statement that an examination is nothing but a duel between examiners and examinees. Cram has superseded study. The tests applied are worthless for ascertaining what real knowledge the student possesses, and still more worthless as tests of his real fitness for office."

Competent observers of the course which educational growth has taken in England since the passage of Mr. Forster's Education Bill and even since the adoption of the Civil Service Reform law, have seen that things are going rapidly from bad to worse in the schools and universities of that country. The mechanical idea that the best results will be secured by having one person do the teaching and another the examining was introduced first into the universities and substituted cram for education. The idea then was adopted as the basis of appointments to the Civil Service, with the result of filling the public departments with a swarm of youths, whose alertness in cramming for and answering "papers" constitute their only claim to consideration. Then Mr. Forster gave it a farther extension by introducing the principle of "payment results" in the matter of government aid to common schools. The results are ascertained through examinations conducted by government inspectors, and the strain of constant attention to the requirements and even the idiosyncrasies of these gentlemen turns every teacher into a machine, and takes all life and spirit out of his work. The weakness of the Anglo-Saxon race is over-faith in machinery, and in this case it has destroyed in the rulers of England any perception of the fact that teaching worthy of the name must be a personal relation between the teacher and the taught. Dr. Ludwig Wiese has denounced the mischievous effects of the system in destroying what was really good in the earlier English methods; and as Dr. Wiese is the head of the intermediate school ("gymnasium") system of Prussia, his protest carries great weight. Prof. Huxley, Prof. Seeley, and others have exposed the evils of the examination method and its effects in fostering cram; but their separate protests have had so little effect that they now unite their voices with others to call attention to the harm both education and the Civil Service are receiving from it.

In America we have avoided the English method and its tendency to cram except in three instances,—(1) in examining students for admission to colleges and universities, instead of accepting the certificates of their teachers. But this bad practice the best colleges are laying aside. (2) the Harvard Examinations for women, copied from those of the English Universities, now, we believe,

happily superseded by the work of the Harvard Annex. (3) The competitive examinations for admission to the Civil Service, which are both inadequate for their proper purpose and likely,—as in England,—to exert a mischievous influence on our educational methods.

It is a matter well known and heretofore repeatedly animadverted upon,—as it deserved,—that the jocose impertinences of the newspapers have inflicted real injury upon Vassar College, both by making many young women unwilling to undergo the pelting of "chestnuts" from the professional joker, and by creating an altogether erroneous idea of the institution among the too credulous people who get their ideas from publications affecting that sort of contents. Women are, and ought to be, sensitive to such railery. They naturally prefer to avoid places where every proceeding is represented in a grotesque light in the public journals. Last week the daily *Graphic*, of New York, contained a very offensive article of this kind with regard to Taylor College, at Bryn Mawr. Any reader of the article would gather from it an utterly false idea of the character of the college, and of the transaction which was made the occasion for the article. Its author would have got his deserts if he had received a kicking for writing it, but he enjoys an especial immunity as he only travesties a woman's college, and one of peace principles at that.

It is greatly to be hoped that respectable newspapers will set their faces against this injurious and nonsensical treatment of a valuable and important class of educational institutions. Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, and Taylor Colleges, and the Harvard and Columbia Annexes are indispensable so long as the colleges generally refuse women admission to their courses of study, and their usefulness should not be impaired in order to serve the purposes of professional vendors of so-called humor.

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, in his recent biography of Charlotte Brontë, quotes the *Quarterly Review* as saying of "Wuthering Heights" that it was a book never likely to find its way into a decent household. He adds: "Nowadays, such a testimony from such a quarter would make the fortune of any book; but it was different in 1848." Certainly the change which England has undergone in the last forty years is not a gain. It is no credit to English readers that an attack upon a book as indecent, whether true or false, makes it sell better. And we fear that America is not free from the same taint. "The worship of the goddess Lubricity," which Matthew Arnold charged on the Parisians, is by no means confined to the south side of the channel. But it is a good sign for England that the London publisher of Zola's novels has been fined £100 for vending indecent books. It is true that the legal proscription of any class of book is likely to make them more attractive to some minds, just as the veriest trash was eagerly bought and read in Germany in the Metternich era, because all literature of a Liberal cast was laid under the ban. On the other hand the public reprobation of such books as Zola's is a social duty apart from any immediate result, and it may have a wholesome effect upon the unsophisticated. The duty to put up a danger signal is not obviated by the fact that danger has a fascination for many minds.

The love of the indecent in art and literature is so uniformly associated with social decay that we cannot but regard its increase as ominous of evil. It was a predominant taste in the decay of classic civilization and in the last half of the eighteenth century. It is a sure sign that a people has come into such a collision with that part of its moral environment which consists of the eternal laws of purity and righteousness as must end in its destruction if there be no change for the better. As yet public opinion is on the side of decency and purity, but it will not long continue so if writers of evil books continue to poison the minds of myriads of readers. Society must fight their influence for the sake of its own life.

SOME of our States seem indisposed to pay proper respect to the decisions of the National Supreme Court in their legislation. It is years since the Court decided that no State had the power to exact a license tax from commercial travelers from other States, yet the Court has just had to reaffirm that principle in a case which exhibited no material difference from those already decided. This time it was Texas which arrested and fined a "drummer" for the grave offense of doing business without paying the tax; and the State Supreme Court, though it had the previous decisions of the National Supreme Court before it, sustained the State law. Of course, there is a hardship in having citizens taxed for pursuing occupations which are open to those who are not citizens without any license. But the hardship must be remedied by shifting the incidence of taxation to other objects than these. In fact this is only one of a great number of hardships which arise out of the requirements that the States shall furnish themselves with a sufficient revenue without taxing anything but real and personal property and occupations.

## A QUESTION.

WHAT is worth a man's desire?  
 Not to love, since love he must,—  
 Else, poor puppet of the dust,  
 He were only fit to mire  
 In a labyrinth of lust?

What is worth a man's desire?  
 Wealth and leisure to enjoy  
 Merely like an older boy  
 Things of sense that often tire  
 Long before the years destroy?

What is worth a man's desire?  
 Fame? The names of those who did  
 Wonders ere the Pyramid,  
 Statesmen, poets, lips of fire,  
 Are in desert echoes hid.

What then's worth a man's desire,  
 Save to be a soul that draws  
 Comfort to some noble cause,  
 That shall build a Nation higher  
 In the knowledge of God's laws?

HENRY W. AUSTIN.

Medfield, Mass.

## REVIEWS.

A HISTORY OF CHARLES THE GREAT (Charlemagne). By J. I. Mombert, D. D. Pp. xi. and 564. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1888.

THE Frankish Charles and first Emperor of Teutonic blood has been unfortunate in his earlier biographers. The "*Vita Caroli Magni*" of his secretary Einhard would have been a much better book, if its author had not had his head turned by the notion of imitating Suetonius and other bad classic models. Next, the great king was seized by mediæval romancers, of whom "Bishop Turpin" was the worst and the most read, and who turned him into a model of Christian chivalry, and distorted the facts of his reign. Next the French claimed him, christened him Charlemagne, and converted this German prince with his capital at Aachen, into a French sovereign, the prototype of the "Grande Monarque" or of the first Napoleon. And English knowledge of Germany coming until recently through French channels, this false idea of the man made its way into our literature.

But fortunately in his letters and those of his contemporaries, in his laws and in the records left by trustworthy authorities like the anonymous "Monk of St. Gall," we have the materials to check all inaccurate accounts of the man, and to construct a genuine figure of the ruler whose reign is a turning-point in the history of Europe. Whoever possesses even the single volume which Jaffe devotes to the sources for his reign (*Monumenta Carolina*. Berlin: 1867), is no longer at the mercy of earlier or later biographers and historians.

Dr. Mombert appears to have made an exhaustive study of these various sources, and has woven his results into a clear and readable narrative whose statements may be taken by his readers as well established facts. He begins with the rise of the Karling dynasty,—which he still calls "Carlovingian," and its predecessor "Merovingian" instead of Merving. The tale of the relations of the Karling mayors of the palace and kings to the papacy is a very very complex one. From the time of the conversion of the Franks the Popes had their eye on the race as their best friends, as being a people of fresh vigor and great capacities, and the only orthodox nation among the Christianized Teutons. Through centuries of the history of Italy and Francia, the two powers were drawing nearer to each other, and when the Karlings became the real rulers of the Franks, the time came for a great interchange of services. First the Frankish kingship and then the Imperial dignity were the rewards of Karling zeal in setting the Popes free from their two great enemies, the Lombards and the Greeks, and in investing the Papacy with a political dignity which became the means to obtaining temporal power. To Pepin the father of Charles the kingship was given by the decision which sent the last Merving to end his days in a monastery; to Charles the Imperial crown, which proved a very Pandora's box to the German nation.

We think Dr. Mombert does not quite hold fast to the thread which unites the various chapters of this history. We miss the connection especially in what he says of Charles's attitude towards Image-Worship (Pp. 331-334.) The Emperor was not governed by merely theological considerations when he obtained from his theologians at Frankfort (A. D. 794) a condemnation of the Council of Nicea (A. D. 787), which had condemned iconoclasm and re-

stored the worship of images. It was the iconoclast emperors of the East, whose views had alienated the papacy and driven it for help to the Franks. If Irene and her successors of the other party should obtain recognition at Rome as orthodox, and should accede to Adrian's demand for the restoration of the property taken from the See of Rome by the Iconoclast emperors, there would be an end of leaning on the Franks. So Charles resisted the reconciliation boldly on theological ground, kept the dispute between Rome and Constantinople open, and thus prepared the way for his own coronation when Irene's ill treatment of her son in 797 raised the question of her right to reign.

As Dr. Mombert shows there was nothing surprising to Charles in his coronation, A. D. 800, except the time and the manner of it. He had been climbing toward the dignity for years, but he had no intention to it accept at the hands of Pope Leo. He took care that his son should crown himself with his own hands. This only can be the meaning of his declaration to Einhard that if he had known of the Pope's intention he would not have set foot in church that day, although Einhard interprets it in another way and one quite inconsistent with the course of the history.

The greatness of Charles, like that of Napoleon, lies in more fields than one. As a military leader he reduced all central Europe to order and obedience, and administered a final check to the Turanian incursions. As a legislator he laid the foundations of public order, fused the traditions of German and Roman law, and regulated the relations of Church and State. He holds an equally honorable place in the intellectual history of Europe, by his patronage of scholars and his attention to collecting the poetical literature of his own people, which had existed only in oral tradition. But to us it seems that his highest glory is in the place he occupies in the history of education. He found the laity profoundly indifferent to literary and scientific culture of every kind. He found the clerical and monastic schools dominated by a narrow pietistic tradition, which did nothing for the youth of the empire except teach them to sing psalms and read the Vulgate. In opposition to both he established a broader tradition of pedagogics, based on the suggestions of Cassiodorus in the sixth century, which through his institutions and legislation obtained the mastery in Western Europe and saved the Teutonic nationalities from barbarism and from mere clericalism. He took pains in this matter, because he felt in himself needs of the intellect which literature and science must supply. As Dr. Mombert says: "He was ever learning, and fond of learning; no subject came amiss to him; everything from the most common-place occurrence to the profoundest philosophical and theological inquiries interested him. The price of commodities, the stocking and planting of farms; the building of houses, churches, palaces, bridges, fortresses, ships and canals; the course of the stars; the text of the Scriptures; the appointment of schools, the sallies of wit; the hair-splitting subtleties of metaphysics; the unknown depths of theology; the origin of law; the reason of usage in the manner and life of nations; their traditions of poetry, legend, and song; the mysterious framework of liturgical form; musical notation; the Gregorian chant; the etymology of words; the study of languages; the flexion of verbs, and many more topics. He was the most many-sided man intellectually in all Europe." And yet, as Einhard tells us, he began to learn to write so late in life that with all his pains he never acquired the art.

Dr. Mombert, while not a historian of the first order, has written a good book on a great theme. Much of what he tells has been inaccessible to English readers. And we are pleased to see that while a hearty admirer of his hero, he is no eulogist of the imperial idea—the *ignis fatuus* of the Roman crown to which his bad example sacrificed Germany.

POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. The first Supplement, from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1887. By William Frederick Poole, and William I. Fletcher, with the coöperation of the American Library Association. Pp. xiii & 483. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

There lies before us a thin octavo of 154 pages in large type, which Mr. Wm. F. Poole issued in 1848, with the title, "An Alphabetical Index to Subjects, treated in the Reviews and other Periodicals, to which no Indexes have been published; prepared for the Library of the Brothers in Unity, Yale College." New York: Published (*sic*) by George P. Putnam (late of Wiley & Putnam) 152 Broadway, and 142 Strand, London. 1848." It indexes the contents of thirty-five periodicals (besides ten miscellaneous volumes), thirteen of them English. Five years later, it was republished as a volume of 531 pages, embracing a larger number of periodicals. There the work rested and no other edition appeared, although the five hundred copies of the first edition and the thousand of the second were soon sold, and the second commanded a fancy price on both sides of the Atlantic. It was not until after the organization of the American Library Association



that Mr. Poole, with the assistance of Mr. Fletcher and the coöperation of the Association, brought out the third edition in 1882, embracing about 209 periodicals and not far from 5000 volumes in its 1469 double-volumed pages of close type. The book at once took rank among the finest works of reference, surpassing in thoroughness, accuracy, and usefulness everything of the sort in the literature of Europe. Indeed it remains to this day a reproach to France and Germany that they have no Poole's Index to their periodical literature, while England owes hers to America.

Of course, the work thus begun will now be maintained in value by supplements. The first of these is now before the public and covers the periodical literature of only five years, besides supplying some omissions in the years before 1882. Thus *De Bow's Review*, after 1859, had been overlooked, but is given here up to its cessation in 1870. Similarly, the *Presbyterian Quarterly*, from 1872 to 1877. In all, 293 periodicals are catalogued, some of them, THE AMERICAN for instance, being recent additions to the list.

We notice a few omissions still. "The Pioneer. A Literary and Critical Magazine. J. R. Lowell and R. Carter, Editors and Proprietors," did not outlast the year 1843, but it contains articles of permanent importance, such as Mr. Lowell's papers on "Thomas Middleton" and on "Song-Writing." Not so short-lived, and equally worthy of notice was the *Dublin University Quarterly*, which aimed at being the literary organ of the Irish Nationalists. Again, would it not be wise to include the Transactions of Societies in the work? In Political Economy there is no paper of recent date more important than that on the Balance of Trade, which Mr. Robert Giffin read before the London Statistical Society. But as it appeared in the "Transactions" and not in the "Journal" of the Society, there is no reference to it here, and also none to the *Spectator's* excellent summary and discussion of it. But these are small matters in comparison with the wealth of reference which we find here. It is hard to give any adequate idea of how much the book contributes to facilitate research on any current topic. Ireland and Irish subjects, for instance, have nine columns of reference; Great Britain, a trifle over that number; England, about eight; Scotland, more than one; France, four; America, under that name, seven, and, as the United States, seven and a half; Shakespeare, over four. There are some 200,000 references in the third edition of 1882; the Supplement adds about one-third as many. The book is an honor to American scholarship, and to the publishers equally with the editors.

THREE NOVELS. A Man Story. By E. W. Howe. Boston: Ticknor & Co.—Orthodox. By Dorothea Gerard. New York: D. Appleton & Co.—Glorinda. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The striking success of a first novel which opens up a new field in fiction has more than once proved to be a disadvantage to its author, limiting his free development, and keeping him within the circle of what, having once done well, he thinks he can always do well. Mr. Howe's first book, "The Story of a Country Town," took up ground previously unbroken. The "West" had been held up in all sorts of lights, but that particular phase of life in a new country which he described had a pungency and originality all its own, and suggested a talent touched by a deeper insight and experience than the common. The author disclosed, or seemed to disclose, his personality on every page, an individuality both engaging and full of whim. His observation of life was from a new point of view, and had a certain dry humor, at times even a rankling wit. Both man and book were interesting to the reader; and Mr. Howe ought to have guarded sacredly the general impression that here was a new force in literature. Instead, unluckily, of going to work in a careful way to gather new and fresh material from real life, and more striking phases of his subject, he has been content to duplicate characters, types, and scenes which he had already used with power and skill. In "A Man Story" we find much of the whim and some of the piquancy of "The Story of a Country Town," but most of the humor and all of the wit of his first work are omitted. He has taken a very good plot and treated it in a not altogether commonplace way, but he is far from having done the best with his story.

The hero of the book, whom we may as well call "Uncle Tom," has two wives; his first having been divorced by him, he believes himself free to marry again and does so, when, by some informality in the legal proceedings, the divorce is declared by one court to be null and void. This is, of course, a trying position for a hero who hates his first wife and loves his second one. He is a fairly good man, or means to be, and his endless disquisitions on life in general and married life in particular, may be regarded as a sort of special pleading for a favorable judgment in his own case as the victim of circumstances beyond his control. Of course, a crisis comes when each wife finds out that her rights are problematical. Here the action is forced and unnatural, and the characters dwindle into insignificance. "Uncle Tom" believes

that the wife he loves has disappointed his belief in her unalterable loyalty, and he accordingly renounces both wives and the married state altogether.

Nevertheless, the story comes to a happy end, and the best part of it is the portrayal of the gentle and faithful qualities of the wronged woman. But the whole book lacks the interest, movement, color, and feeling of real life, and the characters are after all mere shadows of realities.

"Orthodox" is a story of the Polish Jews in their European habitat. The author does not look at them with the spectacles of George Eliot, in her study of Mordecai. But the study is vivid, picturesque, and told with a fine art. Briefly it is this: Ortenegg, a young Austrian officer of high rank, becomes acquainted by chance with Surchen, the daughter of a Jewish bone-merchant, and is by her introduced to her beautiful sister, Salome, with whom he falls deeply in love. Surchen, though a mere child, is mercenary and keen to the last degree,—yet none the less an engaging and piquant little creature. Salome, contrary to the rule of her people, is a blonde, with hair of red gold, and skin like satin. In spite of the strictness with which she is guarded from any approach of the Christian, Ortenegg succeeds in winning her promise to renounce her religion and to marry him. He accordingly carries her off to the Franciscan nuns to be baptized and converted. Her father, the bone-picker, follows her to the convent, deploring her desertion of her family, gives his consent to her marriage with Ortenegg, but insists, even begs on his knees, that she shall first return to her home, promising that he will hold her as a sacred trust, a loan from her lover. "If I speak not the truth," declares the father, "may I never know rest on my pillow, nor peace in my grave: if I deal not honestly by you, may the curse of the Almighty pursue me, may my flesh rot from my bones, and my dust be cast to the winds, and may my lot fall upon my sons and their descendants forever."

Thus adjured Ortenegg consents to have his promised bride return to her father's house for a few days. The bone-picker at once marries her to a rag-picker, and thus saves her from contamination with a Christian. Ortenegg broken-hearted, becomes a monk. The story, as we have said, is inimitably told, with spirit, humor, and biting force of description. Each character is alive and has free play in a series of vivid and dramatic incidents.

A certain *ennui*, reprehensible no doubt but real, seizes us as we find that here is another novel of a rather familiar type. Numerous novelists have lately offered us pictures of life on a tumble-down Southern plantation, where a Northern youth takes up his temporary abode and finds a curious jumble of magnificence and squalor aristocratic traditions and present starvation,—all presided over by a beautiful young creature possessing every talent and every grace. For although the glamour of romance undoubtedly rests upon the country of the cypress and the palm, we are afraid to believe that on every decaying plantation there is a divinity beautiful as Venus, innocent and fresh as Hebe, a huntress in the train of Diana. And it seems rather a pity that the author of "Glorinda," who possesses a fresh, bright style, and excellent powers of description, should have resorted to this rather threadbare plot. It is true that her heroine has strong dramatic instincts, and enacts the parts of Juliet and Rosalinde in costume before a sable audience in the recesses of a Kentucky forest. Here it is that the Northern hero first finds her, in a costume of cheese-cloth, a blue mantle, and blue tights. This Northern hero turns out a bit of a flirt, and, although he makes love to the pretty actress, runs off without any definite proposals. Glorinda, however, by the good fortune which belongs to book heroines, has another suitor, faithful and constant,—no mere Northern coxcomb,—and we leave the *dénouement* to the reader's imagination.

#### RECENT JUVENILE BOOKS.

A rather marked feature of the modern "Juvenile" is the tendency to liberalize it,—to place it more in line with other current literature,—and in no direction is this intention more pronounced than in those books for children and young people having a distinct religious purpose. It has been left for our day to demonstrate that books of this order can be made very agreeable to their audience, and very effective also, without being unduly didactic; and that a touch of "worldliness" in them is no hurt either to morals or art. The Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, has taken a considerable part in what we do not hesitate to call this reform, and it has in the last few years issued a number of high-class Juveniles which parents who have a reasonable dread of the encouragement of novel reading may yet approve with an easy mind. Two new books of this order, just issued by the house named, are before us, "Who Wins," by Belle V. Chisholm, and "The Y's and Their Work," by Margaret E. Winslow. The first is a story for boys and is a neat and pointed resetting,—with a difference—of the moral of the lazy and industrious apprentices. Two portraits are drawn, one of a lad of

principle, the other of a boy with many advantages of position and circumstances but without real nobility of character. The plan is carried out with much spirit and the *denouement* is forcible. Miss Winslow's book is a story for girls, the "Y's" being members of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union. It is a very earnest temperance tale, and shows the positive good which young women may effect in this movement, through organization and sense of their duty to Society.

Three bright books for young people come from the house of Thomas Whittaker, "Our New Mistress," by Charlotte M. Yonge; "Making the Best of It," by Rev. Edward A. Rand; and "The Musgrove Ranch," by T. M. Browne. Miss Yonge is always graphic and clever, how light or serious soever her subject may be, or intended for readers of whatever age. In this latest venture she is writing for youth and giving a simple chronicle of life in an English village, yet she is as careful and minute as though making studies for a mediæval historical novel. The "mistress" is the schoolmistress, but she is only one of a large and diverting group of provincial characters, all keenly differentiated and faithfully but charitably drawn. Mr. Rand says in a prefatory note to his book that the purpose of the "Series" to which it belongs ("The Look Ahead Series") is to show how traits developed in early life are growths which stay with us and affect our future for good or ill. In the present volume he makes a shrewd application of that truth. The scene of the tale is mostly on Moose mountain, in New England, and the chief actors are country boys who play their little drama of frolic, school, and hunting with some, but not too grave, mixture of the passions which beset older men in the greater world. The narrative is well managed and the purpose is excellent. "The Musgrove Ranch" is rather more mature than the two books we have bracketed it with, yet it may be called a book for young people. It is a tale of Southern California and the principal incident in it is the rescue of the heroine by the hero from drowning by the bursting of a huge reservoir. Despite this exciting scene, it is by no means a sensational book. The interest is of a gentle kind, and it has the merit of giving a good general idea, or rather impression, of the locality in which its scenes are laid.

Assuredly one of the very best of all writers for boys—we were about to say of all such "American" writers, but will make no modification—is Mr. J. T. Trowbridge. No one understands a boy better than he, no one writes with a higher purpose, no one has greater invention, more unfailing flow of spirit, more agreeable humor. Indeed, who is there who, all in all, has so much of these good things? Take now this little book, "A Start in Life" (Lee & Shepard). It is very slight, it can be read in an hour or so, but it has in a way everything in it; virtue that can stand alone, courage, triumph. Mr. Trowbridge is quite unsurpassed, it seems to us, in the faculty of compressing the facts of boy morality and boy pluck in vigorous scenes which on the instant entrench themselves in the memory, nor need therefore the prolixity and iteration of some writers. In his latest story he does no more than he professes to do in his title; he does not tell the whole story of his hero's life but only of his start on the right road, yet he makes the young fellow vitally real;—if he was described through three hundred pages of fine print he could not be more so. The locale—the Mohawk river country, fifty years ago,—is also vividly indicated in a few decisive touches.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard also publish another of the popular "Weezy" books, by Penn Shirley, called "Little Miss Weezy's Brother." These books are for next to youngest readers.

**BOOKS AND MEN.** By Agnes Repplier. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1888.

The first place in the title of this little collection of essays belongs by right to books, for it is more of books and the world they open to us than of actual men and their doings that Miss Repplier talks to us so pleasantly in these pages. Her delight in literature is fresh and keen, and her range of reading wide. Her clear flexible English, and a genial humor, with sometimes a caustic point to it, give flavor to her expression of individual opinion. The little discourse on the "Decay of Sentiment" is, in particular, charming reading, and is a very good illustration of Lawrence's brilliant defense of culture in the "New Republic," when he tries to convince poor bewildered Lady Ambrose that it may add amusement and variety to life, instead of making people dreary and ponderous, as she feared; though it was very certain that her own individual horizon would never be dimmed by any such depressing influence.

But there are two essays in this volume, less speculative in character, which contain some excellent practical suggestion. A host of American mothers might be greatly edified by reading and pondering carefully the two admirable chapters on "Children Past and Present," and "What Children Read." Miss Repplier summons a procession of quaint little martyrs from the nurseries

and school-rooms of the past, and contrasts their carefully and sometimes cruelly restricted lives with the carnival of enjoyment in which children revel now. We have a glimpse of our dear old friend Rosamond "sitting modestly silent," under the delusion that grown-up people are worth listening to." The position of children to-day is summed up in a paragraph the general truth of which few of us can deny. "This is the children's age, and all things are subservient to their wishes. Masses of juvenile literature are published annually for their amusement; conversation is reduced steadily to their level while they are present; meals are arranged to suit their hours, and the dishes thereof to suit their palates; studies are made simpler and toys more elaborate with each succeeding year. The hardships they once suffered are now happily ended, rapidly the decorum once exacted is fading away. We accept the situation with philosophy, and only now and then, under the pressure of some new development, are startled into asking ourselves where it is likely to end." But the chapter on "What Children Read" is even more to be commended to the attention of the affectionate parent. Every year we see the counters of book-shops laden with piles of new children's books made attractive with all the accessories of pretty bindings and elaborate illustrations, and a text of more or less harmless vacuity. A large part of the juvenile literature of the day consists in describing to children in profuse detail the doings and sayings of children no wiser nor better than themselves, thus perpetually presenting to a child's mind the image of its own immaturity and a repetition of its own foolish words and still more foolish actions. There is no effort to stretch its imagination or stimulate its curiosity or to lift it quite out of its own little corner of the burdock patch, even beyond the edge of the parson's garden, which the little duck thought was the end of the world. Miss Repplier quotes some bits from Marjorie Fleming's little treasures of letters, and justly remarks: "Had the bright young mind been starved on 'Dotty Dimple' and 'Little Prudy' books we might have missed the quaintest bit of autobiography in the English language. . . . We know that in the window-seat of Cowley's mother's room lay a copy of the 'Faerie Queen,' which to her little son was a source of unfailing delight, and Pope has recorded the ecstasy with which as a lad he pored over this wonderful poem; but then neither Cowley nor Pope had the advantages of following Oliver Optic through the slums of New York or living with some adventurous boy-hunters in the jungles of Central Africa."

It is pleasant to come thus into easy, familiar intercourse with such a bright and cultivated mind, and a judgment so discriminating. The essays of Miss Repplier have attracted wide notice, and newly drawn attention to the evidences of high literary culture and successful literary production in this quarter of the republic. We welcome her book additionally because it is one of these.

**ELFIN MUSIC: AN ANTHOLOGY OF ENGLISH FAIRY POETRY.** Selected and arranged, with an introduction, by Arthur Edward Waite. London: Walter Scott. [New York: Thos. Whittaker.] 1888.

This neat little volume is the latest addition to the "Canterbury Poets" series, and the wonderfully moderate price of one shilling shows what an English publisher can do in the way of cheapness when he sets his mind to it. As the title indicates, a collection of English fairy poetry, and one is immediately struck, in glancing over the pages, by the fact that it is almost entirely made up from the work of second and third rate poets. The few distinguished names that appear are represented by slight and insignificant specimens. Matthew Arnold's beautiful Forsaken Merman, as we suppose, excluded by copyright. Drayton's Nymphidia, Hogg's lovely and spiritual Kilmeny, and Drake's Culpit Fay are the most important of the poems, and among the examples of early legends of fairy enchantment the most striking are the well-known ballad of the Young Tamlane and an abridged and modernized version of the famous story of Thomas the Rhymer. A similar collection of German fairy poetry would be much richer, for the somber and weird side of this inferior spirit-world took a much stronger hold of the German imagination than of the more realistic English mind. But of all the branches of mythology Elf-lore is the least intellectually inspiring. The fluttering, bird-like nature of these elusive creatures, and the trivial and extremely unheroic nature of most of their occupations have prevented all later poets from taking them very seriously. But we must make an exception in favor of the water-spirits, whose element seems to have imparted to them a more sober and melancholy cast of mind, and thus to have brought them into a closer alliance with human beings. This little volume, however, gives a very good idea of what English poets have done in this department of literature.



## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE note the statement that Rev. E. E. Hale has in preparation a "Life of Christ."

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have nearly ready an unabridged translation,—the first ever made,—of Tolstoi's "What To Do," in an inexpensive popular form.

"The Queen of Bedlam" is the title of a new story of frontier life which Captain Charles King has nearly ready.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish before Christmas Prof. Mahaffy's "Tour in Holland and Germany," with illustrations by Mr. J. E. Rogers. The field covered is mainly Holland, Central Germany, and the Baltic coast.

Mr. Grant Allen has turned from novels back to science. A new book by him, to be called "Force and Energy: a Theory of Dynamics," will presently be issued by Messrs. Longmans.

The compilation of Caspar's "General Directory of the Book, News, and Stationary Trade" has now reached the point where the same can be placed in the hands of the printer, and its appearance may shortly be expected. The extended period of time which has elapsed since the inception of the work and its approaching completion, is due to its magnitude and scope, and the thoroughness necessary if it should be done well. The preparation of the manuscript of an original work of this nature is no small task, and the difficulties to contend with proved more manifold than was anticipated.

Part one of "Outlines of Lessons in Botany," by Jane H. Newell, will be published in January by Ginn & Co. It is intended to be used in connection with the "First Lessons" of Dr. Asa Gray. It will be illustrated with original drawings.

A brother of the author of "She," Captain A. C. P. Haggard, is also to appear as a novelist. Captain Haggard is a British military officer and has published diaries of certain army expeditions.

Mr. O. W. Wight, who died a few days since in Milwaukee, was well known as the translator of Pascal, and editor of Montaigne's works, Madam De Staël's Germany, etc. He had, shortly before his death, put in the hands of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a book of travels, entitled a "A Winding Journey Round the World," which will be published soon.

Two of the most important historical books announced for this season—Prof. Hosmer's "Young Sir Henry Vane," and Mr. Fiske's "Critical Period of American History"—are postponed for a short time, that they may be published simultaneously in England and America.

The next volume in "The Camelot Series" will be "The Teaching of Epictetus," with an introduction and notes by T. W. Rolleston; in the "Canterbury Poets," "Poems of Wild Life," edited by Charles G. D. Roberts; and in the "Great Writers," "Life of Heine" by Wm. Sharp. Thomas Whittaker is the American publisher of these books.

Additional announcements by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are "The Witch in the Glass and Other Poems," by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt; and "A Blockaded Family," by Mrs. Parthenia Hague,—a war-time story from the Southern point of view.

Although the "Life of the Emperor Frederick" is intended primarily for English readers, Mr. Scott, the English publisher, has had sixteen applications from German publishing houses for the right of translation. He has arranged with M. Paul Ollendorff, of Paris, for the edition in French, and with Messrs. Asher & Co., of Berlin, to produce the German translation.

"The Quick or the Dead?" by Amélie Rives Chauler, is soon to be published in book form (J. B. Lippincott Co.), with a preface describing the inception and purpose of the book. This tale is said to have had a greater "back number" demand than any magazine novel ever experienced.

It is stated that the late Count Alexander Adlerberg, the trusted friend and adviser of Czar Alexander II., has left memoirs destined for publication. A seal has been placed on his study in the Winter Palace, as important documents exist among his papers. It is understood that the Government intends to appoint a commission which will have power to sift the memoirs and prepare them for publication.

"Three Generations of English Women" is the title of a book to be presently published in London, containing memoirs and correspondence of Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. Sarah Austin, and Lady Duff Gordon.

Wordsworth's poem, "The Recluse," hitherto unpublished, will be brought out by Macmillan & Co. in December. It will be published separately and also added to the uniform edition of the poet's works, to be brought out about the same time.

M. François Coppée has laid aside his dramatic version of "The Wiles and Loves of Anthony and Cleopatra," which he has

had in mind for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, to take in hand a volume of verse which it is expected will be ready about Christmas.

There is no feature of the journalistic history of the last few years in many ways so remarkable as the astonishing multiplication of the number of trade-journals published in this country. Where five years ago there was one there are now a dozen, and to-day there is hardly to be found a trade or sub-division of a trade that does not have its own prosperous and able trade-journal, and often several rival papers striving in keenest competition for the place of the representative journal in that line.

Mr. John Fergusson who for the past nine years has represented the Worthington Co., will hereafter represent Messrs. Gebbie & Co., of Philadelphia.

An association has been recently formed in England for the building of a worthy memorial of the great dramatist Christopher Marlow. James Russell Lowell, Robert Browning, A. G. Pointburne, Edmund Gosse and Henry Irving, are among the members of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Charles A. Nelson, of the N. Y. Astor Library, goes to New Orleans this month to take charge of the Howard Memorial Library of that city, an institution that has been modeled after the Astor Library. Mr. Nelson has recently completed his catalogue of additions to the Astor collections for the period 1886-81, to which has assiduously devoted the past seven years. The catalogue comprises four large page volumes making 5,276 pages.

Walter Besant's forthcoming Christmas story is to be entitled "The House of Life."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have ready Mr. W. H. Hurlbert's "Ireland Under Coercion," which has been received with effusion by the Tories of England.

The Christmas farce which Mr. Howells has now led the public to expect yearly, will be called this year "A Likely Story." It will appear in the December *Harper's*.

The translations of short stories which Andrew Lang has in press in London, are from French sources and not German, as has been announced. Mr. Lang has also prepared the accompanying text for Mr. Abbey's forthcoming series of illustrations of Shakespeare's comedies.

Mrs. General Grant has, it is said, settled General Badeau's claim for compensation for assistance in the preparation of her husband's "Memoirs," by paying him \$10,000 and interest.

## ART NOTES.

THE ART CLUB will probably hold one or two semi-private exhibitions during the coming winter, and it is possible that some of the special collections announced in New York may stray over here before the end of the season, but so far as stated public exhibitions are concerned, there is no intimation so far that Philadelphia is to be favored with anything of the kind this year. Such being the case, why could not the Pennsylvania Museum render a proper and creditable service to the public and to the "cause" by holding a more or less permanent loan exhibition in Memorial Hall? The place is somewhat out of the way, to be sure, but a good many people go there in course of the season and more would go if a good collection of pictures could be seen there without charge. The undertaking need not involve the Museum in any considerable outlay, and whatever expense proves necessary could readily be provided for by subscription, so that the exhibition could be free, as the present collection of art objects is. As to the material to form the collection, there is enough available within easy reach to make a large and interesting one. Every picture buyer accumulates in course of time a number of paintings that for one reason or another find their way into obscure corners, or are taken from the walls and consigned to the store room. More than one collector in this city will acknowledge, if pertinently asked, the possession of a large number of such paintings that he hasn't room to hang, and almost every buyer has a few that could be spared better than not. Better than not, because the best possible storage for paintings is a well lighted, fire-proof, clean kept gallery where they are under the care of expert attendants. In the responsible charge of the Museum they could be well looked after, held in safety, fully insured and be promptly accessible when wanted. Further more, the collection might be made an important addition to the public attractions which few cities are so poorly provided with as Philadelphia.

The question of the adequate representation of American Art at the Paris Exposition next year has been recognized as of paramount interest, but the time is at hand when it must be regarded as settled by default. The exposition is to be opened in May, and as contributions should be collected not later than the middle

of March, it follows that but little more than four months can be allowed for whatever preparations are to be made. It appears that, so far, nothing whatever has been done in this country. The American artists residing in Europe effected an organization last summer, and are ready to coöperate with their fellows here in any and every endeavor to make a strong and creditable display, but, beyond a slim meeting or two, leading to no results, the subject has not received any practical attention in this country. The radical trouble is that our painters at home have nothing to send. They do not paint important pictures such as the foreign artists will send to the Exposition,—not that they lack ability, but that they lack motive. A large and costly painting executed in America would find no market, unless by rare chance, and consequently, our painters are restricted to landscapes of local interest, to portraits, and to inexpensive genre subjects. None of these things are suitable for contributions to a representative American collection in the Paris Exposition, and for this reason, mainly, the honor of American art must, in all probability, be left to the painters residing abroad to maintain as best they can.

Several of the contributions of eminent foreign artists will be sent to this country on special exhibition before the Paris Exposition opens. Benjamin Constant, for example, will pay us a visit in December and will bring with him the *chef d'œuvre* which he painted for the Exposition while in Syria last year. It is a large historic composition, the character of which is suggested by the title, "The Sheik is Dead." Mr. Constant is not a portrait-painter by profession, but it is understood he will receive a few commissions in that line of work while here.

Joseph Coomans, well known here as a painter of archæologic subjects, is another expected visitor. Mr. Coomans has attained fame as a painter of portraits from his likenesses of Belgian celebrities, and his errand here is to execute a number of orders already received, besides others that will doubtless be forthcoming. Several of his commissions are from Philadelphia, and he will probably make headquarters here for a time, though the small collection of his works, now on the way, will be exhibited in New York.

Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, of New York, has been appointed American Art Commissioner to the Paris International Exposition of 1889. Col. Hawkins is a man of approved ability and has shown administrative talent in public stations of trust on many important occasions. He has set to work with energy and intelligence to make the best use of the brief period remaining for preliminary work and is already sending out circulars and blanks to the artists. With all due respect to the commissioner, it must be said that an appeal at this eleventh hour to the American painters to aid in making a creditable display in Paris is, in a manner, absurd. The similar appeals—with the usual exhibition blanks—were sent out to the artists of all Europe nearly two years ago, and now to ask Americans for contributions to compete with their brethren abroad, on three months' notice, is asking too much. No painter of repute will undertake to produce a work for the Paris Exposition between now and the middle of February. The great painters abroad have their contributions already finished, and some of them have even been sent over here to be put to the test of public display before submitting them to the Exposition jury. Now that the artists of other countries have done their work, ours are asked to begin. The invitation comes too late. A number of ambitious, inexperienced young folk will rush in a collection of hasty compositions that should by all means be rejected, and some of the artists who would gladly and gratefully do honor to France, will try to borrow from the owners existing examples of their work for the occasion. Beside these contributions a few of the "rounders" that have been seen in all the American exhibitions during the past two years will be sent in. These will, of necessity, constitute the collection to be sent from this country, and such being the case, the circumstances under which the collection is made, should, in all fairness, be fully understood from the start.

Mr. Robert P. Bringham had the satisfaction of assisting at the unveiling of his statue of General Grant in St. Louis this week, and the St. Louis papers do him the unusual honor of mentioning his name in connection with the event. The statue is of bronze, colossal in proportions, and represents the General as standing, apparently out of doors, clad in full uniform with an army overcoat and cavalry boots. The newspaper pictures make the figure look rather clumsy and heavy, perhaps, because of the awkward folds of the overcoat thrown back on the shoulders. It is not fair, however, to judge of the work by a column-cut, especially as the St. Louis critics speak highly of it, praising the likeness and the naturalness of the pose.

The National Academy of Design has secured the services of Mr. Olin Warner to take charge of the sculpture classes. Mr. Warner is one of the first sculptors in the country and his name will add materially to the strength of the school.

Special exhibitions seem to be growing in favor and a number of artists have collections displayed in Boston, New York, and the Western cities. Among others a collection of 50 works by William H. R. Jackson in attracting notice in New Haven. Mr. Jackson is a young colored man who has been studying for three years at the Art school of the Yale University. He is spoken of as a good colorist and a strong draughtsman, and his special exhibit is meeting much credit.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Franklin Institute of this city publishes in its *Journal* for the present month an appreciative obituary notice of Dr. Thomas U. Walter of Philadelphia, who died in this city last year. He was a pupil of William Strickland, the architect of the Mint and Custom House, and was himself the designer of the Philadelphia County Prison and the Girard College. St. George's Hall on Arch street was another of his creations. In 1851, he received the appointment from President Fillmore, of architect for the Capitol extension at Washington, and in the execution of this commission, designed and built the present dome of the Capitol buildings. This was the beginning of a series of Government commissions which continued until 1865, when Dr. Walter returned to Philadelphia. He was associated until a short time before his death with John McArthur, Jr., the architect of the new City Hall.

The Elliott Cresson medal, awarded by the Science and Arts committee of the Franklin Institute for discoveries or inventions in the mechanic arts, was recommended by the committee in October to be given to Geo. F. Simonds, of Fitchburg, Mass., for his "Metal Rolling Machine," in which he has originated and brought near perfection a new method of metal forging. Another medal (and premium)—that left by legacy to the city of Philadelphia by John Scott, a merchant of Edinburgh, and by the city transferred for decision to the Franklin Institute—still remains to be awarded by the latter body.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for this month reproduces the address made by Charles W. Smiley before the Economic Section of the American Association at the Cleveland meeting. "Altruism Economically Considered" is the heading of the address, and it points to the doubtful expediency of orphan asylums and indiscriminate relief of the poor. The short-sighted gratification of benevolent impulses it declares to be as far from virtue as the gratification of selfish impulses. The economic effects of ill-considered altruistic efforts are often positively evil, especially in the use of Poor Relief Funds. The author rightly advocates mental and manual education and the cultivation of a spirit of independence and self-respect by means of personal influence.

A very admirable article by Prof. LeConte in the same magazine demonstrates the physical impossibility of constructing a true flying machine. This is for the very simple reason that there is a limit of weight (about 50 pounds) beyond which it is impossible for an animal to rise from the ground and fly. The Professor considers aerial navigation—the application of the swimming principle aided by the buoyancy of gases—as a possibility of the future, but adds that such a machine must be of lighter materials than are as yet available, and will be of use only in fair weather.

A remarkable book by an American naturalist, Mr. S. H. Scudder, of Cambridge, Mass., is about to appear, having been in preparation since 1869. It has the title: "The Butterflies of the eastern United States and Canada, with especial reference to New England." It is claimed that no systematic work on butterflies has ever appeared in any language comparable with it in the complete elaboration of a single fauna, in attention to every stage of life, and in careful detail of all structural features. The book will contain about two thousand figures on ninety-six plates, of which forty or more will be colored. The printing of the plates has occupied three years.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- SONG-BIRDS AND SEASONS. By André Theuriot. Illustrated by Hector Giacomelli. Pp. 200. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- HUNTING IN THE JUNGLE With Gun and Guide, After Large Game. Adapted from "Les Animaux Sauvages," by Warren F. Kellogg. Illustrated. Pp. 340. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- FAIRY LILIAN, AND OTHER POEMS. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated. [Quarto Holiday Volume.] Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- ILIAN; or, The Curse of the Old South Church of Boston. By Chaplain James J. Kane, U. S. N. Pp. 368. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- DAYS SERENE. Illustrated from the Original Designs of Margaret MacDonald Pullman. [Holiday Volume.] \$5.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- THE MASTER OF RATHKELLY. By Hawley Smart. Pp. 332. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.



VICTOR COUSIN. By Jules Simon.—MONTESQUIEU. By Albert Sorel. Translated by Melville B. Anderson and Edward Playfair Anderson. Pp. 220: 218. \$1.00 each. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

MASTER VIRGIL. The Author of the Æneid, as he Seemed in the Middle Ages. By J. S. Tunison. Pp. 230. \$2.00. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

THE ADMIRABLE LADY BIDDY FANE. By Frank Barrett. Pp. 352. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Cassell & Co.

THE ASTONISHING HISTORY OF TROY TOWN. By Q. Pp. 308. Paper. \$0.25. New York: Cassell & Co.

HOW MEN PROPOSE. The Fateful Question and Its Answers. By Agnes Stevens. Pp. 343. \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE VIKING. By Elwyn A. Barron. Pp. 141. \$1.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE STANDARD SYMPHONIES. Their History, Their Music, and Their Composers. A Hand-Book. By George P. Upton. Pp. 321. \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

A HAND-BOOK FOR PILGRIMS. Thoughts by the Way. Compiled by Mary B. Dimond. Pp. 82. \$0.75. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

#### DRIFT.

THE London correspondent of the New York Tribune says, (November 7), of the news of Gen. Harrison's election:

"English manufacturers feel the blow most of all. I have this moment met an English friend largely concerned in English manufactures. He wore a long face, and asked eagerly: 'Is it true General Harrison is elected?' 'It is.' His face grew longer still, and I asked: 'Are you sorry?' 'I am indeed.' 'Why?' 'Because we hoped at last your markets were going to be opened to us.' I said: 'You hoped to control them if Mr. Cleveland had carried out his policy?' 'Yes,' he answered; 'we know we could beat you with our cheap labor.' You may take that conversation as fairly expressing the average English view. Ever since Mr. Cleveland's free trade message last December they have nursed the hope that they were to get possession of the American markets. They now know that American, not British, interests will govern the American fiscal policy."

In an interview, Wednesday, in New York, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew said: "This is a bad day for theorists and book-men. It will be, when the history of the times comes to be written, one of the most curious phenomena of this Presidential election that the students captured the party which has less sentiment and imagination than any political organization which ever existed. The college professor, and the editor who has reached

his chair, not from the bottom, but through the School of Journalism, will nevermore be leaders of practical Democrats. The hard-headed stumper, who has heretofore thoroughly understood what he had to say, has now a large amount of literature for sale, which he found very difficult to read, never understood, and now believes to have been dynamite furnished by the enemy."

Discussing the news that the Stanley expedition was still intact, in Africa, as late as the end of November, 1887, the New York Herald says: "This cable message brings the first direct news from the Stanley expedition received since he left the Congo region. But it leaves us still in doubt as to his fate. Whether he be the white Pacha, whether he be dead or living, these points remain wrapped in mystery. Old and experienced explorers, such as Lieutenant Wissmann, Sir Francis de Winton, M. de Brazza, and the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie have repeatedly expressed themselves in hopeful terms with regard to Stanley's fate. And, later still, Stanley's Syrian interpreter, Farran, declared his firm belief that his old master had reached Emin. It is now clear that, after leaving the Congo, Stanley, for reasons best known to himself, made a detour southward of at least a thousand miles. To get to Wadelai, if that was his real aim, by a direct northern route, he would have had to cross through a wild and mountainous country in many places infested with hostile tribes."

The Marine Journal has started a campaign against ocean burials. "How long," it asks, "will this barbaric custom of launching people into the sea after they have paid for a passage across the ocean be kept up? We fear until some plucky heir insists upon a return of passage money unearned by non-performance of contract, i. e., the party dying not having been delivered at the port to which passage was paid."

The argument for educating the Indians has been set forth again and again, and no white person would venture to offer an argument to the contrary. The only question is, Shall the educational work be carried on in a fitful way through the occasional benevolent impulse of private citizens, or by the trustee of the Indians, the responsible guardian, the United States?—Brooklyn Eagle.

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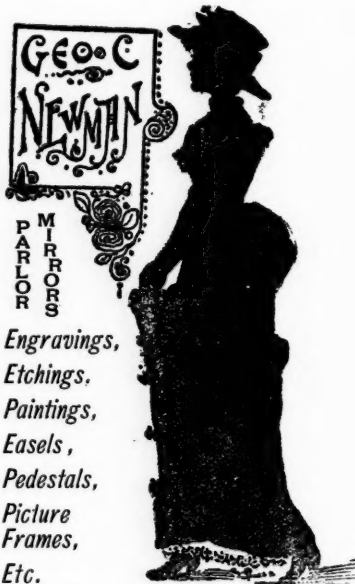
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